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/Report of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, presented by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, at the Seventh Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association held on 11 November 1982 in the Conference Hall of the People's Great Hural of the MPR: "Report of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association to the 7th Congress of the MSFA: Speech of Comrade D. Gombojab"/

/Text/ We delegates to the 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association responded with feelings of tremendous joy and inspiration to the Greetings of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party that were just conveyed to the Congress by comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural. That inspiring document from our party provides a high assessment of the activities of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association--the largest public organization in this country, and it clearly delineates the main directions and tasks of the Association's further work. We assure our native party and government as well as you, comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, the eminent activist in the international communist and worker movement that you are and the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people that you are, that these directives of the party shall be fulfilled worthily and steadfastly as a guide for action.

More than 5 years have passed since the 6th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association During that period our people has, confidently striding forward on the path of socialism, made a new large step forward in developing the country's economy and culture. The working people of our country are, through their inspired toil, achieving great successes in the struggle to translate into reality the historic decisions of the 17th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets for 1982--the second year of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

Several days ago the Mongolian people has, together with the heroic Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist countries as well as the entire progressive mankind, widely and triumphantly celebrated the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--that shining holiday of the triumph of ideals of socialism and communism, the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, and now it is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR--an event signaling the direct continuation of the cause of the Great October, the embodiment of the eternally living ideas of the genius Lenin, the outstanding accomplishment of the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU. All this acquires a special meaning and resonance at the MSFA /Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association/ Congress, the basic nature of whose activities consists in the broad propagandization of the achievements of the USSR in building communism and the world-historic significance of the experience of the great Soviet nation.

The unshakable Leninist friendship, firm class alliance and close and broad cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet nations, whose steady strengthening is of unflagging concern to the MPRP /Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party/ and the CPSU, reflect in a most model manner the essence of the genuinely internationalist relations between our two fraternal countries which have linked together their destinies for centuries to come in the name of the lofty idea of building a new society.

The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which has passed with flying banners the test of time, has now been serving already for more than six decades as a reliable guarantee of the freedom, independence and blooming of socialist Mongolia, as an inexhaustible wellspring of the happy life of our nation.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, when speaking of the significance of the friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet nations, stressed that "in the strength of its impact it is an inexhaustible wellspring of the happiness and blooming of the Mongolian people; it represents that life-giving and transforming force of a tremendous historic importance which has enabled People's Mongolia to accomplish a gigantic leap forward from its medieval state of backwardness to socialism, bypassing an entire historic era--the capitalist stage of development."

The eternal friendship and broad cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples were founded by V. I. Lenin, the great leader of the workers of the entire world, and D. Sukhe-Bator, the eminent leader of the Mongolian people. This great friendship has been steadily gaining in strength during our common struggle in behalf of the freedom and independence of the Mongolian people, as a result of joint creative labor in the interests of building a new life on Mongolian land.

The relations of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation have, in the course of their development and strengthening, risen to a qualitatively new peak, having become yet deeper in content and richer in form. Underlying this process are the clauses of the 1966 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the MPR and the USSR, the fundamental Mongolian-Soviet documents signed in 1976 and the results of high-level meetings and talks between party and state leaders of both our countries.

The meeting that took place in the Crimea last August between comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L. I. Brezhnev had reaffirmed the complete unity of the ranks of the MPRP and the CPSU as regards all the principal aspects of the further strengthening and deepening of the cooperation between the MPR and the USSR in safeguarding peace and international security. The results of that meeting represent our common contribution to the cause of strengthening the unity of the countries of the Socialist Community, preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world and eliminating the threat of a nuclear war.

The task of an all-out rapproachement and consolidation of the relations between the MPR and the countries of the Socialist Community, and primarily the Soviet Union, in all fields of national life, is being successfully accomplished. Our country is taking an ever more active part in the international socialist division of labor, and such new forms of comprehensive cooperation as the coordination of national-economic plans, the joint construction of large industrial projects and the establishment of intergovernmental enterprises are being developed.

The steadily increasing internationalist aid of the Soviet people plays a decisive role in the development of all the branches of the economy and culture of the MPR and the rise in the material and cultural living standards of our people. During the past five-year plan period the Soviet Union provided aid in building more than 250 facilities for all branches of the country's economy and culture, including the giant "Erdenet" copper-molybdenum combine, that symbol of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

The volume of Soviet aid will have doubled during the 7th Five-Year Plan period. Between 1981 and 1985 more than 340 industrial, agricultural, housing and cultural-communal projects will have been built with the aid of the Soviet Union. This genuinely fraternal assistance is intended to accomplish the tasks of the country's social and economic development as put forward by the 17th MPRP Congress and to increase the effectiveness of the economy and the living standards of the working people.

The speaker expressed, in behalf of hundreds of thousands of the members and activists of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, heartfelt gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government, to the entire heroic Soviet people, for their unflagging concern for the welfare and happiness of the Mongolian people and for their genuinely fraternal assistance and support.

Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation have now risen, in the literal meaning of the expression, to the level of a space orbit. We note with pride that, thanks to the eminent achievements of Soviet cosmonautics in 1981, the space heroes V. A. Dzhanibekov and J. Gurragchaa made the joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight under the "Interkosmos" Program, which inscribed yet another golden page in the annals of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

Our tried and tested friend, the Soviet Union, which strides in the lead of the forces struggling for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism and for social progress, peace and friendship of nations, is achieving new remarkable successes in building communism. The Soviet Union plays a decisive role in scoring new accomplishments in the strengthening of the positions and might of real socialism. The eminent achievements of the Soviet Union serve as an inspiring example to the working people of all the fraternal countries in the struggle for building a new society.

The heroic Soviet nation, which bore the brunt and sustained the most severe burden of World War II, succeeded in resoundingly smashing Hitlerite Fascism--the shock force of international imperialism, which is to its historic credit before mankind, and reconstructing within the shortest possible period the war-devastated economy of its country.

The Soviet Union is now the site of an advanced socialist society with an integrated national economic complex, and of a tremendous scientific-technical, economic and defense potential resulting from the creative toil of the entire multinational nation of the Land of the Soviets.

The consistent peaceloving Leninist foreign-policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state meets wholly and entirely the strivings and hopes of the peoples of the entire world and serves as a real factor in safeguarding universal peace and international security. People of goodwill throughout our world unanimously approve the Program for Peace in the 1980s offered by the 26th CPSU Congress and the constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union as a flaming appeal for strengthening mutual trust among nations and rescuing humanity from the menace of thermonuclear war, affirming the right to life for people.

The Soviet Union is taking specific practical steps to implement its Program for Peace. The Soviet Union has pledged itself not to be the first to unilaterally resort to nuclear weapons and, to show its goodwill, it has reduced its troops and arms in Central Europe. The progressive world public ardently greets the Soviet initiative for halting the deployment of and curtailing medium-range missile weapons in Europe.

A new affirmation of the incessant struggle and efforts of the Soviet State to save mankind from the threat of the thermonuclear catastrophe and promote a peaceful future is the Soviet peace proposals made at the current session of the UN General Assembly with the object of an immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear tests, prevention of a nuclear war and safeguarding of the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

The only reasonable and constructive path toward liquidating the danger of war and establishing a firm peace in the Middle East is represented by the proposals of L. I. Brezhnev to relax tension in the Arab world and for a broad political settlement of the Middle East problem.

Of great importance to relaxing international tension and strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world are the initiatives of the Soviet Union intended to establish an atmosphere of mutual trust in the Far East and turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

The entire progressive world public approves and supports the proposal of the MPR for signing a Convention for mutual non-aggression and abandonment of the use of force among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, which lies in the mainstream of the peaceloving policy, constructive initiatives and efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and promotes affirming the principle of peaceful coexistence in relations among the countries of Asia and the entire world.

The joint struggle and efforts of the Soviet Union and other countries of the Socialist Community as well as of the entire progressive mankind are decisively influencing the cause of the defense and strengthening of peace and international security, the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among nations and the reining-in of the forces of imperialism, war and aggression.

The principled peaceloving foreign-policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state and their consistent practical efforts in behalf of peace produce a feeling of admiration and respect for the land of the Great October.

In characterizing the activities of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, comrade Yu. Tsedenbal stressed that they are fully focused on implementing the decisions of the 17th and 18th MPRP congresses and the directives of the Letter of Greetings from the MPRP Central Committee and the Presidium of the MPRP Great People's Hural and the MPRP Council of Ministers to the preceding 6th congress of the Association.

All the organizations, members and activists of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association are inspired and summoned to new accomplishments by the declaration made by comrade Yu. Tsedenbal at the 17th MPRP Congress: "An active role in our political system is played by one of the authoritative mass organizations of the Mongolian working people--the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. All the organizations of the Friendship Association and thousands of its activists are making a worthy contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet nations. We are convinced that the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association shall, in continuing its useful activities, attain new successes."

Thanks to the incessant concern and attention shown by the MPRP and comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, the eminent leader of our party and state, the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has turned into one of the largest public organizations in our country, markedly expanded the scale of its activities and augmented its real contribution to the country's development.

Permit me to express, on behalf of the delegates to the congress and all members and activists of our Association, our profound and heartfelt gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Council of Ministers and the beloved leader of the Mongolian people comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, for their day-by-day assistance and help in energizing the Association's activities with the object of strengthening the glorious traditions of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, D. Gombojab further declared.

During the period reported on the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has been devoting principal attention to improving its broad propaganda, among the country's working people, of the achievements of the Soviet nation in building communism, the peaceloving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and the importance of the unshakable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and fraternal aid of the Soviet Union.

In this plane the range of measures taken on the occasion of historic jubilees and remarkable dates in the life of our countries has been markedly expanded, and both their form and content have been considerably enriched. In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the mass-political and cultural measures taken included a festival and border meets of Mongolian and Soviet youth, the Festival of Songs of Friendship, the Russian Language Olympics, hikes to sites of the work and combat glory of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples. On the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, scientific conferences, lectures and talks were conducted in this country along with the publication of books and brochures and organization of exhibitions devoted to the great leader of the working people of the entire world. A complex whole of mass-political measures was taken on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the first Mongolian-Soviet Agreement for the Establishment of Friendly Relations, the 35th anniversary of the victory over Fascism and the 40th anniversary of the victory of Khalkin-Gol.

A special place in the activities of our Association is occupied by traditional month of Mongolian-Soviet friendship. During these month-long periods are celebreated the Days of Soviet Culture, Days of Soviet Public Health, Days of the USSR as exemplified by the achievements of the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Kalmyk ASSR in building communism.

Just a few days ago the traditional 31st annual month of Mongolian-Soviet friendship had been completed in connection with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the coming 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. During that month Days of the USSR as exemplified by the achievements of the Uzbek SSR in building communism were successfully held as well.

The activities of our Association are focused on the broad propaganda of the experience and achievements of the Soviet Union in building communism. In 1971 a non-T/O team of lecturers was established under the MSFA Central Committee and it has since been playing an important role in improving the quality and enhancing the effectiveness of the work in that direction.

The central and local organizations of the MSFA systematically conduct brigade Days of the Propaganda of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship in the state farms and agricultural associations: agitation-propaganda brigades operate constantly in situ among animal husbandrymen and farmers.

Approval from reader audiences has been received by "Fruits of Eternal Friendship" and other anthologies and brochures published by the Association during the period reported upon.

The scale of the work to propagandize the achievements and experience of the Soviet Union by means of the mass media has been expanded. Year after year, the number of subscribers to Soviet periodicals among the Association's members and activists and the country's working people is rising. At present it has exceeded 400,000 people. Each year the number of subscribers to the Mongolian-language editions of the journals THE SOVIET UNION and THE LIGHT OF OCTOBER [Sovetskiy Soyuz and Svet Oktyabrya] is rising.

L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land], "Tselina" [Virgin Lands], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Vospominaniya" [Recollections] have been published in the Mongolian translation and have become desk reference books to the members and activists of our Association. The Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has organized readers' conferences and seminars on these outstanding works.

The work to organize exhibitions, agitation "corners" and exhibit stands devoted to the life, work and achievements of the Soviet people has been organized on a broad scale. During the period reported upon more than 2,300 exhibitions and many photographic exhibits and agitation corners were organized under the aegis of the Association. In this connection special mention should be made of the effective cooperation between our Association and the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar. Important steps contributing to the broad study and assimilation of Soviet experience by members of the Association and working people of this country were the exhibitions, organized in the House of Soviet Science and Culture, on such topics as "The Development of Water Management in the USSR," "Quality Control--1979," "Economy and Science of Mari ASSR," "Communal Economy of the Soviet Union," "Moscow Innovators--For Effectiveness and Quality of Production," and many others.

One of the most important tasks of the Association is to familiarize the Soviet people with the achievements in developing our country and the life of our people, with the aid and cooperation of the Union of Soviet Associations for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign countries. In the period covered by the report the Association prepared and sent to the Soviet Union a large number of photographic exhibits devoted to Mongolian-Soviet friendship and remarkable dates in the life of our country. During Days of the MPR in the Kazakh and Kirghiz SSRs and Kalmyk ASSR, this Association organized exhibitions of Mongolian pictorial art, children's drawings, Mongolian books and Mongolian postage stamps. The Association's Central Council regularly sends exhibits, exhibit stands, publications and lecture and other propaganda materials to the organizations of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association. During the period covered by the report this Association has prepared and dispatched to the Soviet Union materials for altogether 29 exhibitions and 35 photographic exhibit collections and taken part in the preparation, by the friendship associations of the fraternal socialist countries, of the large photographic exhibition "The Great October and the World of Socialism."

Lecturers dispatched to the Soviet Union under the aegis of our Association play a definite role in the noble cause of familiarizing the Soviet public with the achievements of the Mongolian people in building socialism and with the domestic and foreign policies of our party and state.

In recent years the MSFA has, jointly with the State Committee for Information, Radio Broadcasting and Television, conducted quiz shows among the Soviet public on such topics as "A United Crew in Combat and a United Brigade at Work" and "60 Years of Struggle and Victories," in which the Soviet people took an active part. Quiz shows and contests of this kind greatly contribute to the mutual familiarization of the working people of our two fraternal countries with the historic path of the struggles and victories of each other's peoples and with their present-day notable achievements and accomplishments.

Further improvements in the forms and methods and enrichment of the content as well as increase in the effectiveness of ideological-political and cultural-mass work on topics of friendship as well as a still broader mobilization of the participation of the Association's members and activists in this work are among our most important tasks.

One of the principal obligations imposed by the MPRP on our Association is the provision of active cooperation in the propaganda, study and application of the Soviet experience. Accordingly, the 6th MSFA Congress obligated the Association's organizations at all levels to enrich themselves with new methods and forms and work yet more actively and militantly to provide cooperation in the study and creative application of the enormously rich socialism-building experience of the experience of the USSR to all branches of the economy and culture of our country. As incisively defined by comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, the Soviet experience is "a mighty wellspring of learning and growth, a priceless treasure-trove of all that is wise and beautiful, a never-ceasing paragon in the struggle to build a new society."

During the period covered by the report, our Association has been paying great attention to a purposive organization of the work to apply the Soviet experience to particular branches of the economy. To this end, jointly with other organizations, it has organized annual Days of the Propaganda and Application of Soviet Experience.

On the Association's initiative the famed Soviet builder N. A. Zlobin had been invited in 1978 to this country and took part in the conduct, jointly with construction organizations, of demonstration schools and seminars-encounters for all higher-level construction administrators and construction brigade leaders in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan. Thanks to this, many of our builders are attaining concrete results by using the cost-effective brigade method of operation. Thus, within the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry, 43 percent of builders work in cost-effective brigades fulfilling 51 percent of the annual plan for construction and installation operations, and in the last five-year plan period cost-effective brigades had economized 41 million tugriks of materials and structural elements. Nearly 20 construction organizations and more than 70 shops and brigades have applied the experience of another famed Soviet builder, Hero of Socialist Labor A. Basov.

In [illegible] farmers' representatives from Ipatovskiy Rayon of Stavropol Kray had been invited to this country and helped to conduct model schools in the application of their experience in organizing harvesting operations for the administrators and experts of all of the country's state farms. Farmer seminars and conferences also were conducted in the state farms "Jargalant" and "[illegible]" in the Tob Aymag as well as in the "Nayramdal" State Farm at Darhan.

Now more than 10 of our state farms use the Ipatovsky Rayon techniques. In 1980 the application of the Ipatovsky experience resulted in harvesting nearly [illegible] tons of grain from more than 130,000 hectares, reducing the reaping period by 5-7 days, sharply cutting harvesting losses and saving large quantities of equipment and manpower.

The resolution was adopted by the MSFA Central [illegible] of Tsatsvselt Rayen in the work of state farms and [illegible] N. A. Zlobin in the construction organizations of our country, [illegible] general importance of that experience.

In 1979 were held Days of the Application of the Experience of [illegible] in Comprehensive Quality Control. The work to introduce the comprehensive quality control system with the participation of representatives of [illegible] was conducted jointly with the State Committee for Prices and Standards and the Ministry of the Light and Food Industry.

The MSFA Central Council shall continue to conduct widespread work to study and apply the Soviet experience jointly with appropriate departments and ministries.

Days of Public Health in the USSR were organized jointly with the ministries and departments, as were Days of the Application of the Experience of Moscow Innovators, the Month of the Propaganda of the Achievements of Soviet Science and Technology and Days of the Application of the Experience in the Colonization of Virgin Lands in the USSR.

One way of assimilating the Soviet experience is training by Soviet experts who work in this country. During the period covered by the report, of the more than 17,000 persons assigned to Soviet experts, more than 11,000 have learned new single skills, 4,500 have learned combined skills and some 14,000 have advanced their qualifications.

Methodological councils and sections for the application of the Soviet experience have been set up under the Association's aymag and city councils. Many MSFA aymag and city councils are steadily working in this direction, publishing brochures and instructions, organizing "corners of advanced knowhow" for the primary councils as well as schools for the assimilation of the Soviet experience.

During the period elapsed since the opening of the people's university for the advancement of economic knowledge under the Soviet Science and Culture House (SSCH) in 1978, some 500 managers of industrial enterprises and economic organizations were graduated from that university. At the same time, the SSCH serves as the site of regular meetings for exchange of specialized knowhow relating to industry, agriculture, culture and enlightenment, public health, construction, power industry, consumer services and transport.

At Mongolian-Soviet enterprises and in economic organizations there were 378 international brigades and 329 "Navramdal-Friendship" teams, and the tutor movement is widespread. In the city of Erdenet alone Soviet tutors provide training to 2,500 of our young men and women, of whom 70 percent already are doing the jobs they have been taught and 91 percent fulfill Soviet-level quotas.

The MSFA Central Council has, jointly with the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions and the United Trade-Union Committee at the Embassy of the USSR, developed and introduced recommendations for the work of the international brigades and "Navramdal-Friendship" teams.

On the occasion of months of Mongolian-Soviet friendship and notable anniversaries organizations of the MSFA conduct at industrial enterprises and in [illegible] organizations Days of High Labor Productivity and develop socialist competition. Many work collectives have introduced the good tradition of selecting heroic Soviet young men and women, who struggle for a bright future, as honorary members and fulfilling output quotas in their names. In the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Oleg Koshevoy, the collective of the united brigade of the construction and technical assistance trust No 2 in the city of Darhan--a brigade led by the initiator of that movement MPR Hero of Labor G. Tegshjav, Deputy to the Great People's Hural--has carried out 433,100 tugriks of construction and installation operations during the years 1975-1981.

The study of the Russian language--the language of the great Lenin--has evolved into a universal movement in our country. This is a striking proof that the study and assimilation of the world-historic significance of the Soviet experience. The learning and review of the noteworthy achievements of the Soviet Union which leads all mankind in advances in science, technology, culture and education, has become a real need to our society.

Currently about 400,000 persons in this country are learning the Russian language. Evening courses in Russian, organized on the initiative of the MSFA, have evolved into an autonomous self-learning system for independent students. During the period covered by the report these courses were completed by 12,500 persons, plus some 140,00 persons who completed Russian circles.

To enhance the knowledge of Russian among course and circle instructors in Russian, and to expand the material resources of the Association as well as to broaden the movement for the study of the Russian language, the Institute of the Russian Language and the Affiliate of the Institute of the Russian Language imeni A. S. Pushkin were established. They are of help in furthering these goals.

The MSFA provides every assistance to the organization of courses in the Russian language in the press and on the radio and television, and it supports the initiative of those who learn Russian on their own.

An active role in enhancing the knowledge of Russian by all is played by the Mongolian Association of Russian-Language Instructors.

Since 1978 it has become a good tradition in our country to hold festivals of the Russian language among students and learners on the occasion of the anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and the months of Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

A shining manifestation of the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union to our country is the fact that in the last 60-odd years Soviet educational institutions have trained tens of thousands of our skilled cadres. In the period elapsed, the higher and secondary special academic institutions and vocational-technical colleges of the USSR have graduated some 26,000 of our citizens trained in more than 300 specialties. Graduates of Soviet educational institutions account for more than 50 percent of all our engineers and technicians with a higher educational background.

Persons who completed various educational institutions in the USSR and received specialized training there, were and are devoting all their knowledge, talents and work to the cause of building a new life in our country, and they bore and bear with honor the lofty distinction of being graduates of Soviet educational institutions.

A major role in propagandizing the achievements of the Soviet Union in building communism, increasing the qualifications of the graduates of Soviet educational institutions and studying and propagating advanced Soviet knowhow is played by the Mongolian Association of Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions, organized under the MSFA in 1972.

Now that the 60th anniversary of the commencement of the education of Mongolian students in the Soviet Union is being widely celebrated in our country, the Association of Graduates of Soviet Educational Institutions, including its divisions and sections, is conducting extensive and varied work jointly with Soviet specialists and organizations. We note gratefully that the most varied activities are being undertaken in the USSR on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the commencement of the education of Mongolian students in the Soviet Union.

In the period since the 6th MSFA Congress close collaboration and businesslike relations between the Federation of Mongolian Organizations for Peace and Friendship and the Union of Soviet Associations for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries as well as the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association have been increasingly developed and deepened. Our fraternal organizations are now successfully implementing joint measures on the basis of five-year plans that are being revised in accordance with annual protocols.

The varied activities of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association, intended to develop in all ways the friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, are well known and highly valued in our country.

Allow me, on behalf of all members and activists of the MSFA, to express our cordial gratitude to the Central Board and divisions of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association, headed by our dear friend Viktor Vasil'yevich Gorbatko, and to thousands of its members and activists, for their unflagging interest in and concern for strengthening the traditional fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and developing fruitful cooperation and ties between our associations.

Allow me also to express cordial gratitude to Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the USSR, the Permanent Delegation of the SSOD [Union of Soviet Friendship Associations], all Soviet organizations and all Soviet people working in our country, for their incessant assistance and support in the activities of our Association. Allow me to wish them great successes in their noble work.

The friendly relations between our aymags and cities and the cities, autonomous republics, oblasts, and krays of the USSR, collectives and working people of both countries are steadily growing. Currently direct ties have also been established between 27 aymag and city MSFA councils and 17 divisions of the SMFA [Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association]. It has become a good tradition for the organizations maintaining direct ties to practice cooperation on the basis of specific plans, regularly exchange delegations and assisting each other in their work.

A widespread form of activity of the aymag and city MSFA councils has become the conduct of Days of the Propaganda of achievements of the autonomous republics, oblasts and krays of the USSR with which direct ties are maintained. The broader activities of the central and local MSFA councils and the enrichment of the form and content of these activities promote a broad propaganda of the achievements and experience of the Soviet people with the object of sharing them with all of our working people.

During the period covered by the report the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association has grown even stronger organizationally and its membership has increased considerably. Currently the ranks of the MSFA include more than 540,000 individual members and 1,400 collective members. In other words, during the period elapsed the membership of the MSFA has grown by a factor of 1.5 and the number of its member collectives has doubled.

The Association's Central Council devotes unflagging attention to providing assistance to the successful fulfillment of the plan targets for the development of the country's economy and culture and the organization of socialist competition in honor of the historic anniversaries and notable dates of Mongolian-Soviet relations. The enrichment of the forms and methods of developing socialist competition is assisted, for example, by the Association's conduct of annual monthlies of high labor productivity to celebrate the Day of Cosmonautics.

The effectiveness of the Association's activities hinges primarily and directly on the initiative of the local councils and activists organizing these activities at production establishments in particular collectives. There are many council chairmen and activists who steadily enrich the forms and methods of work in the collectives and have gained substantial experience.

Despite our major successes and achievements, the performance of our Association displays quite a few shortcomings and omissions. There is an urgent need for a more consistent, competent and effective enrichment of the forms and methods of activity of the local, aymag and city councils, more effective monitoring of performance, improved coordination of activities and strengthened ties with other organizations. The principal requirement for improving the entire performance of our organizations as a whole is a consistent increase in the efficiency, effectiveness and practical results of the performance of our organizations in working with the masses.

For a successful implementation of the tasks outlined in the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and in the letter of greetings from the MPRP Central Committee to our congress, the following tasks of further energizing the activities of the MSFA are posed:

First,/ the efforts of organizations at all levels as well as of members and activists of the MSFA should be entirely focused on implementing the directives of the 19th MPRP Congress and developing and deepening in all ways the unshakable fraternal friendship and broad close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, between the Mongolian and the Soviet peoples.

Second, the content, forms and methods and effectiveness of our work to propagandize the world-historic significance of the establishment of the USSR, the grandiose accomplishments of the Land of the Soviets in building communism and the consistent peace-loving foreign-policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state among the working masses should be enriched in all ways.

Third,/ it is necessary to organize the study and application of the world-historic significance of the Soviet experience on the basis of long-range plans and upon providing concrete examples of enterprises and economic and cultural organizations; utilize Soviet books and periodicals as a means of the creative study and assimilation of the rich experience of the Soviet Union.

Fourth,/ The quality of the work to have our people trained by Soviet experts should be still further improved, the results of the assimilation of their experience should be analyzed and assessed; a rigorous procedure for keeping track of these results should be introduced; and the remarkable examples of the Soviet way of life should be constantly studied.

Fifth,/ It is necessary to broadly improve the techniques of instruction in the Russian language, publish more textbooks and popular manuals on the Russian language, provide every assistance in raising the level of the knowledge of Russian among the working people, analyze the performance of the Association of Russian-Language Teachers, and improve the quality of courses and circles in the Russian language.

Sixth,/ It is necessary to energize the work to educate the rising generation in the spirit of the heroic examples of Lenin's Komsomol and Soviet youth, in the spirit of boundless devotion to the ideas of patriotism, consistent internationalism, Marxism-Leninism, eternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, in the spirit of intolerance of any manifestations of anti-communism and anti-sovietism.

Seventh,/ It is necessary to devote unflagging attention to the further expansion and deepening of ties and cooperation with the Union of Soviet Associations for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Association, disseminate and assimilate their rich working experience, and strive to strengthen and develop in all ways close and fruitful cooperation with the associations for friendship with the USSR in the fraternal socialist countries.

Eighth,/ It is necessary to improve consistently all organizational work at the Association's primary organizations, strive to further streamline the planning, control and monitoring of implementation and broadly propagate the advanced operating experience of the aymag, city and primary councils of the Association with the object of sharing that experience with all of the Association's councils.

Our paramount task was and remains the further development and strengthening of the unshakable friendship with our loyal friend--the great Soviet nation. Guarding it like the apple of one's eye and strengthening it day after day is the sacred duty of the members of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, which represents a tremendous creative force and a notable achievement of the Mongolian people.

There is not a grain of doubt that all the organizations, members and activists of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association shall fully mobilize their resources, strength and talents in the struggle to translate into reality the historic decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the decisions of the present 7th Congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association.

In conclusion, comrade D. Gombojab saluted the unshakable friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the MPRP and the CPSU--the organizers and inspirers of all the achievements and victories of our countries as well as of peace and friendship among the nations of our planet.

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1982 PLAN FULFILLMENT DATA RELEASED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 21 Jan 83 pp 2, 3

[Report from Central Statistical Bureau of the MPR: "Preliminary Results of Fulfillment of the 1982 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR"]

[Text] Our country's workers, under the wise leadership of the MPRP and guided by the fraternal aid and support of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation, have achieved new successes in putting into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress. They have successfully fulfilled, according to its basic indicators, the 1982 Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR.

The socialist competition that was broadly developed to provide a fitting welcome to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, wa [illegible] important stimulus in fulfilling and exceeding 1982 plan quotas.

In the second year of the current five-year plan national production increased at a rapid rate, as did the economic potential of the country and the people's standard of living. Economic cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation was expanded even further.

The country's gross national product increased by 7.6 percent compared to the previous year, the national income increased by 7.4 percent and the majority of the growth was due to increased labor productivity.

Capital investments of 3.9 billion tugriks entered the national economy. Over 40 percent of these investments was directed toward development of industry; approximately 17 percent was directed toward agriculture. The volume of industrial production reached 4881.5 million tugriks, which is 10 percent greater than 1981.

There was an improvement in the quality of industrial production. In 1982 there was a 16 percent increase in the output of first quality products.

The volume of construction and installation work that was completed reached 2490.3 million tugriks. Freight and passenger transport increased by 5-9.6 percent compared to 1981.

The country's foreign trade turnover increased by 14.6 percent, with an 18.7 percent increase in exports and an 11.9 percent increase in imports.

The volume of means allocated from the State Budget for financing social and cultural measures grew by 16 percent and the real income of the population increased by 4.6 percent.

I. Agriculture

In 1982 9.4 million head of young livestock were raised and the state plan to increase the livestock population was exceeded.

The state plan to increase the livestock population, including procurement of livestock and recounting cattle, was exceeded by 13 aymags; among them, Tob, Dundgobi, Bulgan, Selenge, Arhangay, Bayan-Olgiy, Oborhangay, Hobsgol, Ubs and Bayanhongor aymags exceeded the plan in all types of livestock.

The state plan to increase the livestock population was met by 101.1 percent, with the plan for horses being met by 101.6 percent, goats by 103.6 percent and sheep by 100.6 percent. The plan for increasing the camel and cattle populations was not fulfilled.

In 1982 over 550,000 tons of grain, 78,000 tons of potatoes and 36,000 tons of vegetables were grown; 155,000 tons of silage and 147,000 tons of annual and perennial grasses were laid in.

The plan for procurement of sheep's wool in the spring shearing was met by 99.9 percent, and in the fall shearing by 103.2 percent; the plan for goat's wool was met by 101.3 percent, the plan for goat's down by 104.0 percent, the plan for camel's wool by 100.8 percent, the plan for cattle sheddings by 101.4 percent and the plan for cattle hair by 107.4 percent.

Butter production reached 3996 tons, which is 55.8 tons more than in 1981. The year's plan for butter production was met by 91.9 percent.

There was an increase in the volume of capital investments directed at development of agriculture, and the material and technical base of this sector was strengthened. State farms, fodder farms and agricultural associations were supplied with over 1000 tractors, approximately 300 grain-harvesting combines, over 370 motor vehicles, and many other pieces of agricultural technical equipment, as well as 67,000 tons of mineral fertilizers.

There were 2960 buildings for livestock put into operation, with housing for 1.4 million head of livestock; 391 boring wells, 823 pit wells and 240 reservoirs were put into operation. The year's plan for putting livestock housing into operation was exceeded by 2.4 percent and the plan for watering points by 2.5 percent.

In 1982 1,172,800 tons of hay were laid in, which is 22,500 tons more than in 1981. The plan for laying in hay was met by 15 aymags, and Suhbaatar, Dornod and Omnogobi aymags exceeded the plan.

II. Industry

The plan for output of industrial production was met by 101.8 percent and the sales plan by 103.5 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth of gross industrial production in basic sectors: (in percent)

Sector	Plan Fulfillment	Comparison with 1981
Power Industry	98.8	97.6
Fuel Industry	102.9	114.4
Nonferrous Metallurgy	105.2	132.0
Metalworking Industry	94.5	105.8
Construction Materials Industry	99.5	122.0
Timber and Woodworking Industry	100.1	100.2
Textile Industry	104.3	141.0
Leather-Shoe Industry	100.5	99.3
Sewing Industry	102.8	100.3
Chemical Industry	105.0	104.6
Ceramic and Pottery Industry	113.9	109.4
Printing Industry	102.5	99.9
Food Industry	101.7	103.5

The majority of ministries and industrial enterprises, having exceeded the plan for production output and sales, and having successfully fulfilled their obligations in socialist competition, achieved good results.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment for production output and sales and their rate of growth: (in percent)

Ministry or Department	Plan Fulfillment		Production Output Compared to 1981
	Production Output	Production Sales	
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	98.4	104.2	103.6
Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry	106.5	105.7	125.6
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	103.8	103.9	111.2
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	101.9	99.1	102.6
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	97.6	101.1	113.2
Ministry of Transportation	90.6	88.3	100.9
Ministry of Agriculture	91.8	97.0	97.0
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	109.6	--	105.4

Ministry of Social Economy and Services	100.6	103.1	102.3
Ministry of Health	103.3	104.6	103.7
Ministry of Culture	104.1	108.0	104.4
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	106.0	--	98.4
Main Highway Administration	102.0	--	190.0

Among the production leaders are the collectives of the Joint Mongolian-Soviet "Erdenet" Mining and Concentrating Combine, the "Nalayh" mine, the Berhin mine and other enterprises.

The Tsagaan-oboo coal mine, the Ulaanbaatar Canned Meat Combine, the Darhan Sheepskin and Fur Factory and Milling and Feed Enterprise, the construction machinery and equipment repair plant, and many other industrial enterprises worked at a regular pace and fulfilled the monthly sales plans.

However, the Sayhan-oboo mine, the Sharyn gol and Dzegt coal mines, the Ulaanbaatar Woodworking combine, the Eren Cart Enterprise, a cement plant, wall materials combine, the Darhan Food Combine and several other enterprises did not meet the plan for production sales.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth of basic types of industrial production: (in percent)

Type of Production	Plan Fulfillment	Comparison with 1981
Electrical Power	94.4	95.5
Thermal Power	100.8	95.4
Coal	103.0	114.5
Fluorite	106.0	112.1
Building Brick	87.5	103.7
Lime	104.2	113.5
Cement	96.6	168.4
Lumber	96.8	104.0
Major Automobile Repairs	100.7	98.5
Washed Wool	106.3	118.8
Thick Felt	100.5	100.4
Felt Boots	101.2	97.1
Woolen Articles	101.4	100.1
Carpets	100.1	167.3
Knit Articles	104.2	114.1
Coats	100.6	97.5
Kid leather	103.7	105.5
Box-calf, Russian leather	101.5	102.0
Leather Shoes	88.6	90.2
Leather Coats	103.1	114.4
Leather jackets, Jackets	101.8	106.7
Fur Coats	104.3	105.1
Meat (Industrial Processing)	104.2	100.2

Pork	97.6	123.5
Canned Meat	100.1	100.1
Sausage Products	101.8	101.5
Flour	92.0	95.5
Breads and Rolls	105.4	108.9
Confectionery Products	105.3	105.4
Milk and Dairy Products	105.9	123.3
Beer	100.1	93.5
Fruit Drinks and Mineral Water	108.6	100.0
Bath Soap	101.7	109.5
Household Soap	90.9	120.0
Matches	100.0	113.3
Mixed Feed	101.7	114.5
Newspapers	105.6	101.7

In 1982 the Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry, the Ministry of Social Economy and Services, the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials, and the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry did not fulfill the production plan for 26 different products. Furthermore, the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, the Ministry of Light and Food Industry, and the Ministry of Transportation did not fulfill the plan for output of first quality production.

III. Capital Investments and Construction

The plan for capital investments in the national economy from all sources of financing was met by 97.4 percent and the plan for construction and installation work was met by 99.1 percent. A total of 804 projects were put into operation, including such important national economic projects as the first section of the Baga nuur coal mine, the Baga hangay-Baga nuur railroad line, the Darhan Cotton Slag and Thermal Insulation Materials Plant, a trailer production and bus and car body repair shop at the Ulaanbaatar Automotive Repair Plant, and a building at the Hobd Pedagogical Institute.

The following data indicate projects put into operation and construction and installation work by main ministries and departments: (in percent)

Ministry or Department	Projects Put Into Operation		Construction and Installation Work	
	Number	Plan Fulfillment	Plan Fulfillment	Comparison with 1981
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	220	91.1	98.7	105.2
Main Construction Troops Administration	63	88.6	97.2	103.7
Ministry of Water Management	22	91.7	100.9	96.7
Main Highway Administration	20	111.1	101.3	113.7
Ministry of Communications	14	93.3	88.4	94.3

Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	33	108.3	100.0	99.5
Ministry of Education	5	36.4	69.5	86.0
Ministry of Transportation	9	63.6	91.0	140.6
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	5	100.0	105.1	100.4
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	6	50.0	93.9	89.3

Plans for putting projects into operation and for construction and installation work were exceeded by the Ulaanbaatar Construction Trust, Large-Panel House-Building Technical Assistance Trust, Main Technical Assistance Administration for the Construction of Municipal-Purpose Projects, the construction and installation trusts and offices of Hobd, Ubs, Omnogobi and Dundgobi aymags, the Tosontsengel Construction and Installation Trust, the Construction Trust for Mining Structures affiliated with the Main Highway Administration and the Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry, and many other contracting construction organizations.

IV. Transportation and Communications

The plan for freight turnover by all forms of transportation was exceeded by 0.9 percent; the plan for freight shipments was exceeded by 10.2 percent, the plan for passenger turnover by 4.3 percent and the plan for transporting passengers by 3.4 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in indicators of development for basic forms of transportation: (in percent)

Form of Transportation	Plan Fulfillment	Comparison with 1981
Freight turnover:	100.9	107.1
Motor transport	102.5	104.3
Railroad transport	100.3	108.3
Air transport	103.5	94.6
Freight shipment	110.2	109.6
Motor transport	115.0	111.4
Railroad transport	100.0	105.7
Air transport	102.2	100.5
Passenger turnover:	104.3	105.1
Motor transport	103.6	104.4
Railroad transport	108.4	106.2
Air transport	100.4	104.8
Transport of passengers:	103.4	105.0
Motor transport	103.4	105.0
Railroad transport	106.4	104.0
Air transport	99.0	104.7

There was an increase in the basic technical and economic indicators for operating general-use trucks, and there was a decrease in the operating and technical downtime of equipment to one machine-day.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment in motor transport for freight turnover and freight shipment by ministries and departments: (in percent)

Ministry or Department	Freight Turnover	Freight Shipment
Ministry of Transportation	102.7	109.9
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	100.1	124.2
Main Construction Troops Administration	96.3	111.8
Ministry of Forestry and Woodworking Industry	105.1	108.6
Ministry of Fuel and Power Industry	109.9	82.4
Ministry of Light and Food Industry	119.3	124.6
Main Civil Air Transportation Administration	103.3	123.8
Ministry of Communications	103.1	81.9
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	147.4	168.1
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	97.2	103.7
Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions	107.9	103.7

The administrations of transportation enterprises in Dundgobi, Dzabhan, Oborhangay and Hobd aymags, motor depots nos. 1 and 22, and many other transportation enterprises exceeded the plan for freight turnover and freight shipment.

The administrations of transportation enterprises in Dornod, Hobsgol and Hentiy aymags, motor depots nos. 33, 40 and 42, and several other transportation organizations did not fulfill the plan.

There was a 12.1 percent increase in the volume of receipts in communications enterprises compared to 1981, and the year's plan was exceeded by 4.9 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in basic communications indicators: (in percent)

Basic Indicator	Plan Fulfillment	Comparison with 1981
Automatic Telephone Stations	101.9	101.9
Telephone Points	102.2	103.3
Radio Points	100.7	110.4
Radio Receivers	101.6	104.8
Televisions	108.4	112.6

Letters Sent	101.1	103.2
Packages Sent	103.7	109.9
Telgrams	102.6	104.6
Telephone Calls	103.1	106.3

The plan to provide communications services to brigades and departments of state farms and agricultural associations was met by 100.2 percent, and the number of brigades and departments provided with communications services increased by 2.5 percent compared to 1981.

V. Growth in the People's Material Well-Being and Cultural Level

In accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, a number of important measures are being implemented that are directed at improving the people's material well-being and cultural level.

Compared to 1981, per capita national income increased by 4.6 percent and monetary income of the population grew by almost 6 percent.

Members of agricultural associations have been included in the state system of retirement security. Starting in 1982, the retirement age for members of agricultural associations was established to be the same as that for industrial, professional and office workers in state institutions and enterprises. Increases were made in salaries for engineering and technical personnel at thermal and electric power plants and electric and thermal networks; bonuses were added to construction workers' wages for continuous service.

Starting in 1982, there were increases in state procurement prices for a number of basic types of livestock products; an incentive system was established to increase the volume of state procurement of livestock products.

Measures were taken to provide incentives for young workers and livestock breeders sent to permanent positions in several sectors of the national economy.

The volume of retail goods turnover grew by 4.8 percent compared to 1981 and the plan was met by 100.2 percent.

The following data indicate plan fulfillment and rate of growth in retail goods turnover by ministries and departments: (in percent)

Ministry or Department	Plan Fulfillment	Comparison with 1981
Ministry of Trade and Procurement	101.4	104.4
Ministry of Social Economy and Services	99.4	113.6
Ulaanbaatar Railroad Administration	101.8	102.5
Ministry of Culture	105.2	107.2
Ministry of Communications	100.5	103.3
Ministry of Health	107.9	105.9

The volume of production of public catering enterprises grew by 4.4 percent compared to the previous year and the plan was exceeded by 1.8 percent.

The plan for income of municipal services enterprises was exceeded by 6.4 percent; the plan for income of domestic services enterprises was exceeded by 3.6 percent. Compared to 1981 the volume of income of municipal services increased by 5.6 percent and domestic services by 7.5 percent.

At the beginning of the 1982-1983 academic year, there were 477,000 students in all types of educational institutions, which is 2.3 percent more than in 1981. In 1982, 80,800 students graduated from educational institutions. Of these, 50,600 students completed 8th and 10th grades of general education schools, which is 3.3 percent more than in 1981.

In 1982 9,200 people graduated from institutions of higher and secondary specialized education; vocational-technical schools trained 11,500 skilled workers and livestock breeders, who were sent to work in various sectors of the national economy.

The general educational level of 20,900 young workers and livestock breeders was increased through schools for young working people.

Students totalling 13,200 enrolled in institutions of higher and secondary specialized education.

The number of kindergartens increased over the previous year and the number of children attending them grew by 3 percent.

Medical services for the population were expanded even further. The number of hospital beds increased, as did the number of physicians. As a result, there are now 109 hospital beds and 23 physicians for every 10,000 people.

Cultural and educational institutions exceeded the income plan by 3.9 percent. In 1982 26 movie theaters, 1718 clubs and recreation centers were operating.

As of 1 January 1983 our country's population was 1,773,000 people.

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CSO: 1819/58

MACHINE BUILDING AND METAL WORKING DEVELOP IN MPR

Novosibirsk IZVESTIYA SIBIRSKOGO OTDELENIYA AKADEMII NAUK SSSR: SERIYA OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK in Russian No 11, 82 pp 106-110

[Article by V. A. Bazhanov and C. Danshiytsoodol: "Some Methodological Questions in the Development of Machine Building and Metal Working in the MPR"]

[Text] The metal working industry and repair production, as a sector of industry producing metal articles for industrial and general use, as well as performing major repairs on machinery and equipment used in all sectors of the national economy of the Mongolian People's Republic, have played and continue to play a large role in developing the country's production forces.

The metal working industry and repair production presently include almost 20 independent enterprises which put out over 3 percent of the MPR's gross industrial production. The fixed capital of this sector comprises approximately 5 percent of the total fixed capital in industry, and over 4 percent of the country's industrial workers are involved in this sector.

As of 1980, the sector had the following structure: production of spare parts provides 24.5 percent of the gross production, has 7.1 percent of the fixed capital and 9.7 percent of the sector's workers; production of metal articles and metal structures comprises 35.8 percent of the gross production, has 19.0 percent of the fixed capital and 26.0 percent of the workers; production of machinery and equipment repair comprises 40 percent of gross production, has 74 percent of the fixed capital and 65 percent of the workers.

An analysis of the current status of repair production shows that creation of a repair base by each ministry leads to scattering of state funds, duplication of work done by separate repair enterprises, and irrational use of production capacities. Furthermore, there is the important matter of providing every enterprise with spare parts, repair materials, industrial equipment and skilled personnel. As the analysis shows, the majority of industrial metal-cutting equipment is now obsolete, and due to the length of operation it requires renovation and a great deal of replacement repairs. As of 1979, 71.6 percent of the equipment was over 10 years old, and 19.2 percent of that was over 15 years old.

Effective development of repair production is being held back by the low level of specialization among repair enterprises. Insufficient development of a specialized repair base in the country is the result of a narrow departmental approach to organization of equipment repair and a lack of cooperation among repair enterprises.

Incorporation of rational forms of organizing repair production for the conditions of the MPR, which does not have its own machine building industry, is of great importance since the cost of major repairs is, as a rule, two-thirds to one-half the cost of new imported machinery.

In connection with the ever-growing quantity of technical equipment used in all sectors of the national economy, every year there is an increase in the demand for major repairs on various machinery and equipment.

A number of sectors, however, still do not have production capacities for centralized major repairs. The Ministry of Water Management now has the largest system; its enterprises repair over 65 percent of their own equipment, and the enterprises of the Ministry of Geology and Mining Industry repair 40 percent of their own equipment.

It must be pointed out that a sector with as much importance to the MPR as agriculture does not have the production capacities for centralized repair of equipment.

In our opinion, large enterprises must form the base of repair production; they should be specialized for repair of different types of equipment, or units and assemblies. They should carry out repair of equipment regardless of its departmental affiliation, that is, the enterprises should be centralized. At present in the MPR the question of organizing a network of state repair enterprises (plants, shops, etc.) working on an independent balance and with a state plan for production output, has become a pressing one.

Productivity of repair production and the quality of work performed depends to a great extent not only on the enterprises' capacities, provision of personnel, equipment and materials, but also on the forms and methods of organizing the repairs.

The country's specific conditions make it difficult to organize major repairs for the complete range of equipment, since transporting it by existing transportation lines would involve great difficulties. Therefore the most acceptable form of organizing repair may be the unit method. However, this method has not been applied as extensively as it should in the MPR primarily due to the poorly developed network of specialized repair enterprises.

The promptness and quality of performing any repair operations depend to a great extent on the level of supply of spare parts used to replace worn parts. The spare parts can be new or restored. At present, as a result of the poor development of metal working industry and repair production, the majority (80 percent) of spare parts in the MPR are imported. The country's enterprises produce only 0.4 percent of the spare parts generally required.

In light of this, the question of providing repair production with domestic spare parts is very important, that is, it is necessary to establish enterprises for manufacturing spare parts and for centralized replacement of worn parts. At present, only the Ulaanbaatar Motor Vehicle Repair Plant and the Repair and Installation Shop of the Ministry of Light and Food Industry are capable of producing a significant quantity of spare parts (totalling over 2 million rubles) using industrial means of production.

The acute need for spare parts makes it necessary to manufacture them in repair shops of organizations (state farms, associations, etc.), which for the most part lack the necessary equipment. As a result, the quality of the parts produced is very poor, which in turn lowers the quality and increases the cost of repair.

In terms of spare parts, the MPR national economy uses a large quantity of metal articles, most of which are imported. However, some types of metal articles that are consumer goods (dishes, household implements, etc.) have a strictly national character and cannot be imported. Consequently, to satisfy the demand for such articles domestic production is necessary.

At present practically every repair enterprise--plant, shop or workshop--manufactures metal articles for consumer use along with its basic production.

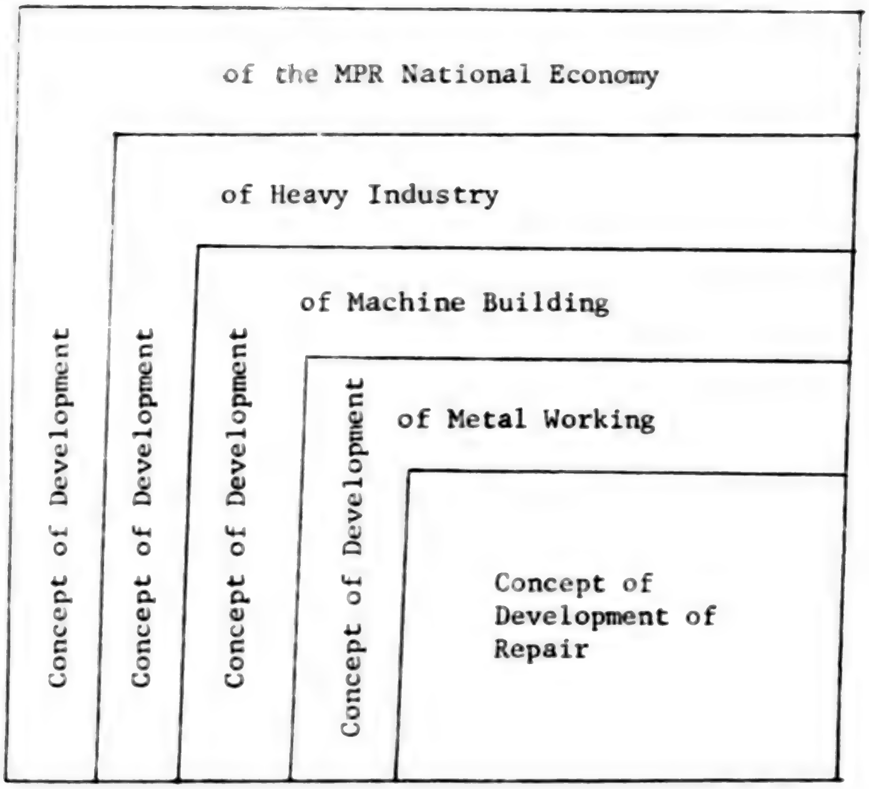
The majority of enterprises in metal working industry are located in the central economic region. Approximately 80 percent of the sector's fixed capital is concentrated in this economic region, along with approximately 90 percent of the sector's workers. In the near future, these indicators will increase even more. This situation is explained by the fact that the majority of equipment used in the national economy is concentrated in the central economic region.

Long-range development of the MPR national economy is tied closely to the development of the integration processes taking place now throughout the CEMA system. As a result of the course of implementation of measures arising from the long-term directed programs of cooperation within the framework of CEMA, questions have been put on the agenda concerning organization of cooperation to incorporate into production results of scientific research and developments, as well as questions involving stepped-up development of science and technology in CEMA countries.

Stepped-up development of science and technology in the MPR is a process of transforming the national economy into the industrial-agrarian type, and then into the industrial type. In the course of this process, elements of the national economy, their connections and functions will undergo quantitative changes and qualitative transformations. With stepped-up development of science and technology in the MPR, new sectors may appear, existing ones may be altered and internal and external national economic ties will undergo complex and significant changes.

The basic shapes of these changes should be reflected in concepts of the country's national economic development that are scientifically sound and confirmed in practice by internal and external possibilities.

The following diagram shows the hierarchy of concepts of the different levels of developing the economy of the MPR, orginating from representations of the national economy as a complex hierarchical system and from provisions for its development as a whole and for development of separate subsystems:



The concept of any given level (for example, development of machine building, metal working or repair production) on the one hand is the basis for developing variations of the plans and for making plan decisions in the systems at that level; on the other hand, it serves as a basis for developing the concept of the adjacent lower level (for example, the concept of developing repair production); and finally, it proceeds from the concepts of the adjacent higher levels, reflecting their various aspects and having a direct relation to the given level.

Each of the levels represented can be viewed as a possible direction for creation and development of separate subsystems of the national economy and of the entire system as a whole. Realization of these directions is based on resolution of specific, concrete economic tasks, formulated for each level. The demand for a systematic approach assumes interdependence of these tasks, coordination of their solutions, and the working out in the final analysis of optimal means for realizing the general concept of development of the MPR national economy.

In the concept for developing machine building, the first priority task is the creation of an internal general machine building base, which would provide intensive development of metal working and repair production and would provide the latter with the possibility of rapid response to repair needs. Furthermore, with creation of its own primary forms of machine building (intersectorial general machine building, production of separate parts, and assemblies for machinery and equipment), the MPR can participate more extensively in international division of labor, and in the final analysis, this will lead to creation of favorable conditions in the republic for stepped-up development of science and technology.

In connection with the need to create and develop a number of sectors of general machine building before metal working and repair production in the future, two problems arise that are concerned with, on the one hand, an increased volume of repair operations and an increase in their complexity due to wear and tear on the equipment of machine building enterprises and scientific and experimental design organizations; on the other hand, there is the need to train engineering and technical personnel and skilled workers for these enterprises. The main issue in resolving these problems is increased labor productivity in metal working industry itself and in repair production. This task can be solved first by more rational organization of production: intensified centralization, greater specialization and expansion on this basis of cooperation among enterprises of the given sector.

As was already mentioned, the proposed system of concepts of development of various sectors and of the MPR national economy as a whole is based on an understanding of the national economic complex as a multi-level economic system. For every level and subsystem a model system can be chosen which describes the process of selecting the most rational direction for realizing the concepts. Then the entire multi-level system can be represented by a system of economic-mathematical models describing the connections and conditions within the system. Each level of the system can be modelled differently. In our view, for greater methodological clarity, relatively great accessibility of original information, and less expense for its preparation, and as a result of having sufficiently developed mathematical security, it is advisable to begin the modelling of development of machine building, metal working and repair production with the subsystem of motor vehicle repair. Furthermore, selection of this subsystem is dependent on motor vehicle repair production comprising the greatest proportion of the total volume of the sector's metal working industry and repair production according to all resulting indicators.

The subsystem of motor vehicle repair production can be represented in the form of a two-level system of models. On the upper level, in a coordinating capacity a model is applied of a production-transport multi-product problem with discrete variables for a minimum of expenditures on production and transport of products. Selection of this model is dependent on the specific character of the unit being optimized. Expenditures on repair are related nonlinearly to the output of repair production. Motor vehicle repair plants are discrete units and the transport factor has a strong effect on the general solution of the problem. On the lower level a model-generator is constructed of production units, forming variations of development for each motor vehicle repair enterprise included in the subsystem. The model consists of a system of linear inequalities describing the limits of the admissible space of variations of units of motor vehicle repair at each specific enterprise. The space of variations in turn contains "vacancies" formed by eliminating technologically or economically inadmissible variations (technologically or economically inadmissible products lists). The latter provides the given model with a specific novelty compared to earlier model-generators developed at the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production Institute of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences for machine building sectors.

We introduce the following notations to describe the model: ($i=\overline{1,n}$), where i is the index of the make of the motor vehicle to be repaired; ($j=\overline{1,m}$), where j is the index of the motor vehicle repair enterprise; ($r=\overline{1,R}$), where r is the index of the variant; V_j, $\bar{V}_j$ are the lower and upper measures, respectively, of the production capacity of the j motor vehicle repair enterprise; N_{ij}, $\bar{N}_{ij}$ are the minimum admissible and maximum possible volumes, respectively, of repairs on motor vehicle make i at the j motor vehicle repair plant.

Using these notations, the system of inequalities describing the space of variations has the following form:

$$V_j \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ij}^r \leqslant \overline{V}_j, \qquad j=\overline{1,m} \tag{1}$$

is total volume of repairs on all makes of motor vehicles according to their variant; should be within the limits of the production capacity measures of enterprise j;

$$N_{ij} \leqslant x_{ij}^r \leqslant \overline{N}_{ij}, \qquad \forall i, j, r \tag{2}$$

is volume of repairs on motor vehicle make i according to variant r; should be within the limits of the given admissible minimum and maximum possible volumes of repair for each make of motor vehicle at enterprise j;

$$|x_{ij}^r| \subset \{X, \ldots, X_k\} \tag{3}$$

is the formed variant r at enterprise j, consisting of i components, and should belong to the set prescribed for each enterprise of technologically admissible sets of repaired makes of motor vehicles.

The algorithm incorporating the formation of variants within the limits of the given conditions, the method of defining the volumes of repair, reduces to the following.

For every make of motor vehicle there is a set amount of growth in volume of repairs that is added to the minimum admissible volume of repairs for the given make up to the maximum possible volume. Every incremental volume is combined with volumes of repairs of other makes of motor vehicles. The total volume for all makes of motor vehicles is compared to the lower and upper values for the enterprise's capacity.

At the same time the variants are formed in the algorithm, the necessary evaluation indicators are calculated for each variant.

In this two-level system the process of agreement between the models is absent. The model-generator serves only as a supplier of the necessary information in the form of methods for the upper level.

The results of solving optimization problems in the subsystem of motor vehicle repair production are used as input and analytical data for the subsystem of metal working and repair production as a whole. Solving a series of problems in this subsystem will make it possible to judge the primary measures and structure of the necessary general machine building base in the MPR. Also possible is organization of an iterative process of agreement and coordination of solutions on the levels of the indicated subsystems, coordinated with solutions obtained on higher levels, right up to the level of the national economy of the republic. This plan of inter-level agreement is tied to the specific character of the MPR national economy, and in particular with the absence of the republic's own machine building.

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